

The Alexandria Gazette

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

Under an order from the U. S. War Department, persons in this place are required to give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the U. S. Government, or failing—to be sent through the lines. In pursuance of that order, Col. Wells, Provost Marshal General of this command, has commenced to issue orders to citizens of this town, requiring such as receive the notification "to appear at his office within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the order and give proof of their loyalty, or otherwise be sent South. Those persons who cannot give satisfactory proof, must Monday morning July 6th, send their baggage to the Government wharf, foot of Prince street. The baggage not to be more than one hundred pounds for each adult, and that to consist of wearing apparel alone.—No letters or writings of any kind will be allowed to be carried—no drugs nor anything contraband. All baggage will be searched at the wharf, and should anything contraband be found, all will be confiscated, and the person not allowed anything. Heads of families can take their families, and can take wearing apparel for all—but not to a larger amount than stated for each adult. A sufficient amount will be allowed for children. On Tuesday morning the persons will themselves go to the boat to embark for City Point. None but those going will be allowed on the boat."

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, of American parents, in 1815, (his father then residing in Barcelona;) at an early age he was brought to this country; entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1831—graduated in 1835—entered the army, and served honorably in the Mexican war. Upon the breaking out of the present conflict he was promoted and his commission as Brigadier General of volunteers dates from 1861. He has been in most of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac.

The Washington Chronicle says:—We learn that on Saturday last the grand jury found a true bill against W. D. Wallach, esq., editor of the "Star," charging him with treason in the publication of news alleged to be contraband. A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Wallach, by Judge Wylie, on the same day, in consequence of his absence from the city, at his farm in Maryland. It is reported that Mr. Wallach will return to-day.

CAPTURE OF A MARYLAND REGIMENT.—We learn at a late hour last night that the Confederates had abandoned the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and that the telegraph was working to the Monocacy Junction. They had, however, captured a regiment, believed to be one of the Purnell Legion, stationed at Poplar Springs, about twelve miles this side of the Monocacy.—[Baltimore American.]

The Detroit ladies put their old crinolines to good use. They suspend them by a pole running through the centre, thus forming a circular trellis, around which cypress vines and morning glories clamber in the wildest luxuriance.

The following are the names of some of the persons from this place who have been allowed to go South (referred to in a paragraph in yesterday's Gazette): Mrs. C. A. Baldwin and children, Mrs. P. C. Clayton and daughter; Mrs. Bailey and child; Mrs. Latham and Miss Alice Latham, wife and daughter of Hugh Latham; Mrs. Duffy and six children, wife and children of Geo. Duffey; Mrs. John Duffey, daughter of Christian Schaeffer; Miss Burrows; Miss Grimes and Miss Annie Grimes; Miss Padgett; Mrs. Landonia Fadley and three children; Mrs. Catherine Mills and child.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention Committee received an answer from the President yesterday. He agreed to release Vallandigham, provided they would personally conform to certain terms, which the committee were not at liberty to do without consultation with the entire committee in New York, to-morrow. Several of its members have already reached that city.

A N. Y. Tribune dispatch has the following rumor:—"It is stated upon apparently good authority that the Government will continue the sale of 5.20 bonds after the 1st of July at par, but there is no official confirmation of the assertion. It is believed that Secretary Chase has determined what course to pursue, but no intimation of his purpose has yet reached the public through official channels."

Farewell Address of Gen. Hooker.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FREDERICK, MARYLAND, June 28, 1863.—General Orders No. 65.—In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.
S. F. BARSTOW, Acting Adjutant General.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE.

This order was followed by the subjoined address from Gen. Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1863.—General Order No. 66.—By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. As a soldier in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me. GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major General Commanding.
S. F. BARSTOW, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—No meeting of the Board of Brokers to-day. Panic among outsiders, and prices have declined.

The Corn Exchange has raised five companies.

This morning the coal dealers held a meeting, and resolved to close their collieries till the crisis had passed, so that the miners can volunteer.

The merchants have resolved to raise a million dollars. Their stores are to be closed till the money is raised and the men forwarded for the defence of the city and State.

Men leaving their employments are to be paid during their absence.

The Board of Brokers to-day raised twenty-five thousand dollars to be divided among five hundred men who volunteer for the emergency.

Resolutions were also adopted to adjourn every afternoon at three o'clock, so as to give the members an opportunity for drill.

At a meeting of the clergymen to-day, they offered their services to the mayor to labor on the fortifications.

Gen. Dana has made a requisition on the mayor for two thousand men to work on the fortifications. It is understood that a line of intrenchments in this city will be commenced to-morrow.

Levying Contributions on York, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The American has the following information from York:

The Confederates were in full occupation yesterday. It is estimated that their whole force in the county is not less than ten thousand men and several pieces of artillery.

General Gordon was encamped outside the town yesterday, with twenty-five hundred men and seven pieces of artillery.

HARRISBURG, June 29.—General Couch to-day received the following information from a source which he considered perfectly reliable.

The Confederate force at that place is 15,000 strong under General Early, who has issued an order to the citizens levying a contribution of one hundred thousand dollars in money, a hundred and fifty barrels of flour, fifty thousand pounds of beef, fifty bags of coffee, and a large quantity of sugar and groceries. He has given them twenty-four hours to comply with his wishes.

BATTLE AT RICHMOND, (La.)

Admiral Porter having been informed that the Confederates had collected a force of twelve thousand men at Richmond, (La.) nine miles from Milliken's Bend, sent Gen. Ellet to Gen. Mowry, at Young's Point, to act in conjunction to break them up. Gen. Mowry, with about twelve hundred men, in company with the Marine Brigade, (Brig. Geo. Ellet commanding,) proceeded to Richmond, (La.) where they arrived on the 16th instant. They completely routed the advanced guard of the Confederates, consisting of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores and the town was completely destroyed in the melee. The Federal loss was three wounded. The Confederates retreated towards Delhi.

WANTED.—A colored man to do plain COOKING. Wages, \$10 per month.—Apply for two days from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., to the Coxswain of the Fort Washington Mail boat, foot of King street. je 20-31